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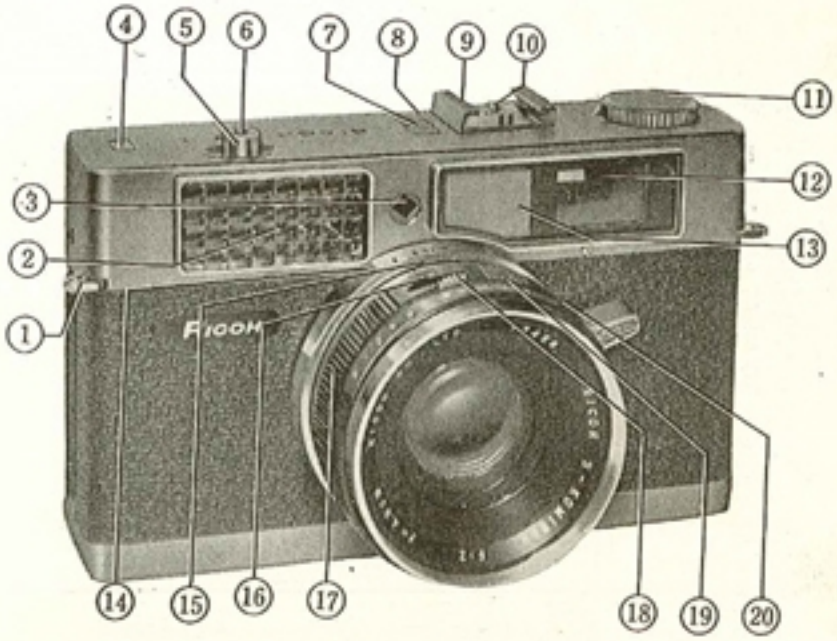
Printed in Japan
I 01025 KBS ①

RICOH 35 L

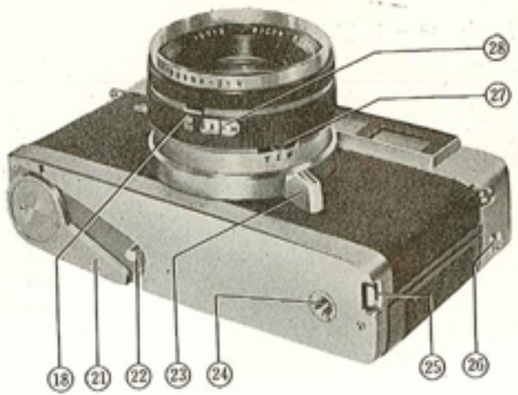
RICOH

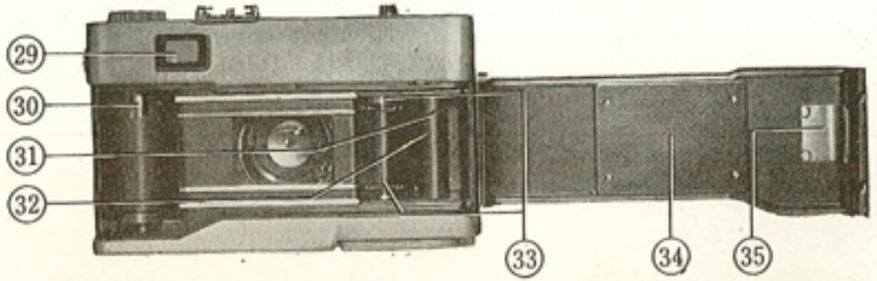
PRINCIPAL PARTS

① Neck strap holder
② Exposure meter
③ Rangefinder window
④ Film counter
⑤ Shutter release
⑥ Cable release socket
⑦ Exposure indicator window
⑧ Exposure indicator needle
⑨ Accessory shoe
⑩ Cordless flash contact
⑪ Rewind knob
⑫ Bright frame range/viewfinder
⑬ Lighting window
⑭ Distance scale
⑮ Depth of field scale
⑯ Diaphragm scale
⑰ Diaphragm setting ring
⑱ Film speed setting lever
⑲ Shutter speed scale
⑳ Shutter speed setting ring



㉑ Film advance lever
㉒ Rewind release button
㉓ Focusing lever
㉔ Tripod socket
㉕ Back latch
㉖ Flash connector
㉗ MX synchronization and selftimer (V) setting lever
㉘ Film speed scale
㉙ Finder eyepiece
㉚ Rewind spindle slot
㉛ Take-up spool
㉜ Take-up spool clip
㉝ Sprocket
㉞ Film pressure plate
㉟ Film cartridge positioning spring



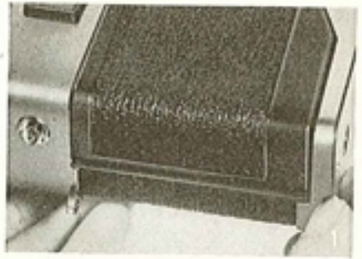


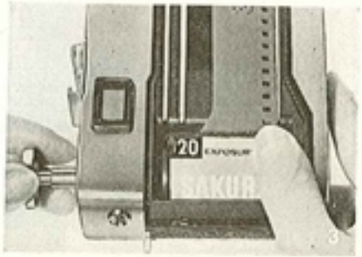
LOADING THE CAMERA

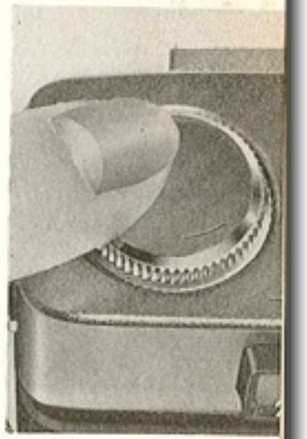
Avoid direct sunlight.

Use 35mm films in cartridge, 20 or 36 exposures

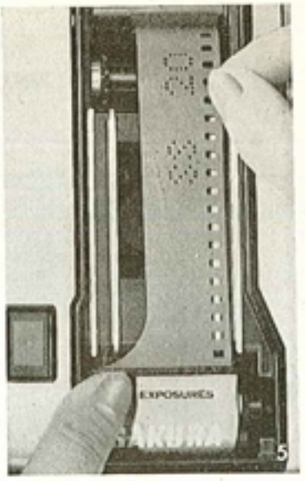
1. Pull out BACK LATCH and open the back of the camera. (1)
2. Turn the REWIND KNOB counter-clockwise ; then the knob pops up. (2) Pull the knob all the way out. Insert the film cartridge. (3)
3. Push in the REWIND KNOB turning it to the direction of the arrow so that the knob is set at its original position. (4)







4. Insert the film end into the TAKE-UP SPOOL CLIP. (5)
5. Hold down the cartridge and turn the FILM ADVANCE LEVER. Make sure the film perforations are correctly engaged to the SPROCKET teeth. (6) Close the back cover. (7)
6. Advance film and release shutter. Repeat it until EXPOSURE COUNTER is on "1" (8) Make sure the REWIND KNOB rotates as you advance the film.



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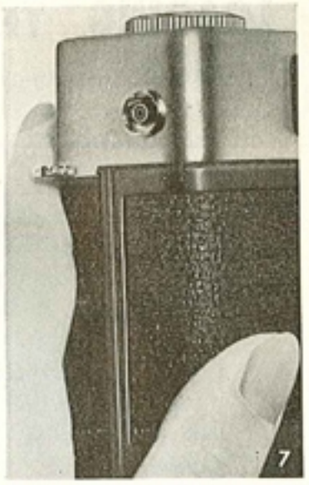
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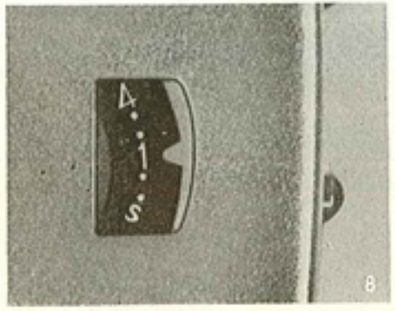
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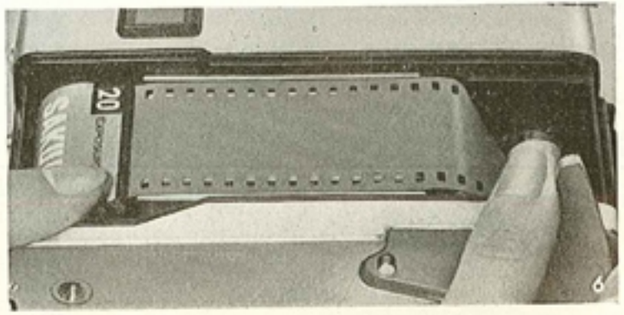
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SETTING FILM SPEED

Move the FILM SPEED SETTING LEVER until the index number of the film you are using matches with the black line on the window. (9)

Black dots between the film speed numbers indicate the film speeds as shown on the next page.

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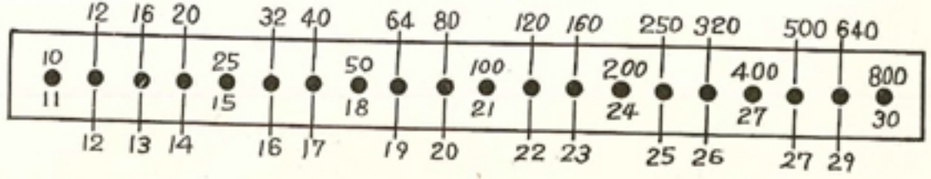
ASA
DIN



SETTING THE SHUTTER SPEED AND THE DIAPHRAGM OPENING

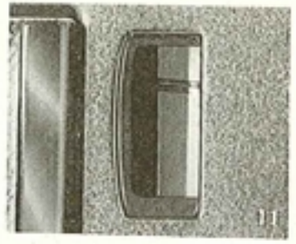
Shutter speed determines the length of exposure. Shutter speed scales are indicated as 1 for 1 second, 2 for ½ second, 125 for 1/125 second and so on. At "B", the shutter remains open as long as the shutter release is depressed.

The diaphragm controls the amount of light passing through the lens. The diaphragm scales indicate the size of the diaphragm opening, and range from the smallest opening, 16, to the maximum, 2.

10

In order to get a correct exposure, shutter speed and diaphragm opening must be properly set.

1. Rotate SHUTTER SPEED SETTING RING to match the desired shutter speed to the red point. (10)
2. Looking at the EXPOSURE INDICATOR WINDOW on the top of the camera, rotate DIAPHRAGM SETTING RING so that the needle in the window is matched to the pointer. (11) You can also set the desired diaphragm opening first. In this case rotate the DIAPHRAGM SETTING RING to match the white dot to the desired diaphragm scale; then align the exposure indicator neeedle and the pointer by rotating the SHUTTER SPEED SETTING RING. (12)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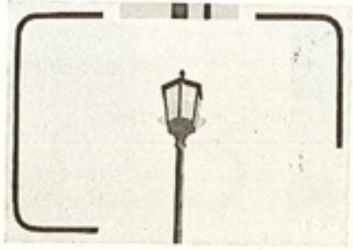
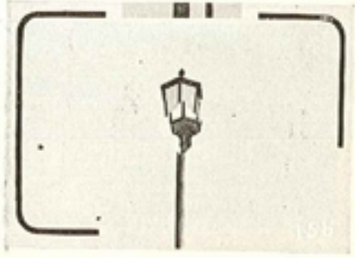
3. If you cannot match the needle to the pointer, change the shutter speed or diaphragm opening set at first. And do adjustment again.
4. Looking through the viewfinder you can also check if the exposure is correct or not just before you shoot. If needle and pointer in the viewfinder do not align, rotate the DIAPHRAGM SETTING RING so that the needle is strictly matched to the pointer. (13)

Focusing

Bright frame in the viewfinder shows the area of the picture. (14) This frame automatically corrects parallax and any subject at any distance will be taken in the film as far as it is within the frame.

Looking through the viewfinder, move the FOCUSING LEVER so that the double image in the center square comes in one, when the subject is in focus. (15a, 15b)





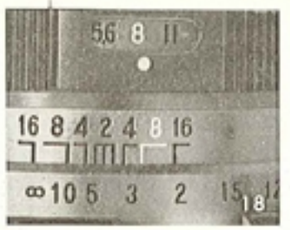
DEPTH OF FIELD

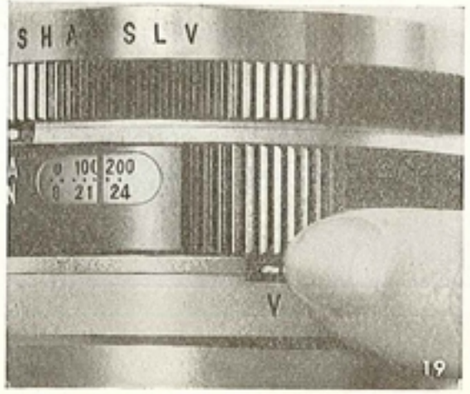
The depth of field is the distance between the nearest and farthest points of sharp focus in the picture you take. Small apertures increase the depth of field. As an example, with the diaphragm set at 5.6 and the distance scale at 1.5 meters (5 ft.), everything from 1.3 meters (4.3 ft.) to 1.6 meters (5.2 ft.) will be in focus. However, when the diaphragm is closed down to 16, everything from 1.1 meters (3.6 ft.) to 2 meters (6.6 ft.) will be in sharp focus at the same distance setting. (16)

In taking a portrait the blurring of the background by using a wide opening will make the person stand out. On the other hand, when taking a group picture where people are standing in rows a small opening becomes necessary to ensure that the focus is sharp on every subject.

UNIVERSAL FOCUSING

For snap-shooting, set the distance scale ring at 5 meters (16.5 ft.) and the diaphragm scale at 8. Then everything between 3 meters (10 ft.) and over 20 meters (65 ft.) will be in focus and you need not adjust focusing for each shot. (18)





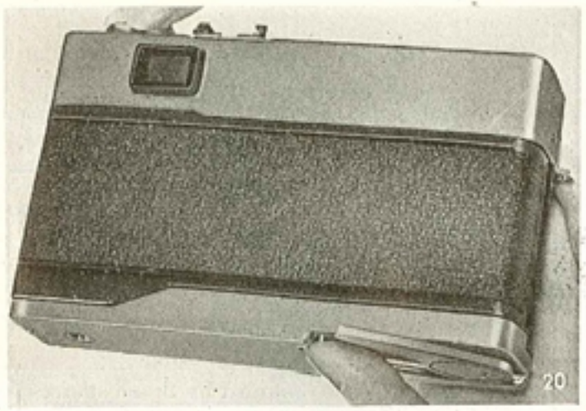
USING THE SELF-TIMER

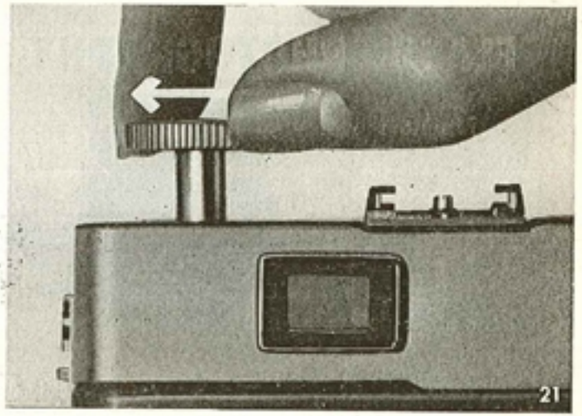
After or before winding the film, set the SELF-TIMER SETTING LEVER at "V"(19) and press down the shutter releasre, then the self-timer starts to make 10-second delay shot to permit the photographer to get in the picture. When you do not use the self-timer any longer, do not forget to return the lever at "X", otherwise you will miss next instant chance.

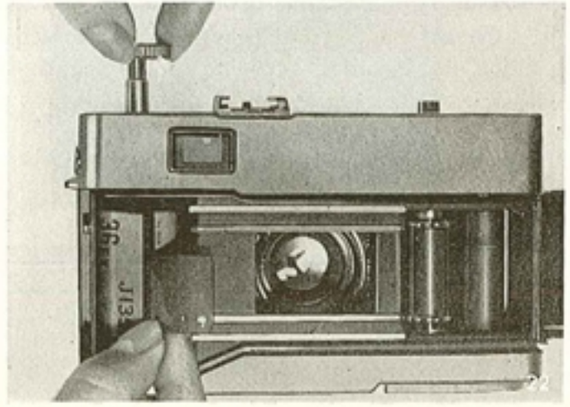
UNLOADING THE CAMERA

When the final exposure has been made, the film must be rewound into the cartridge before the camera is opened and film removed.

1. Push in the REWIND RELEASE BUTTON. (21)
2. Turn the REWIND KNOB slightly counter-clockwise and let it pop up, then turn it to the direction of the arrow (21). Continue turning until you feel a lessening of the tension, indicating that the film has been released from the take-up spool.
3. Open the back of the camera. Pull out the REWIND KNOB and the cartridge can be removed easily from the camera. (22)

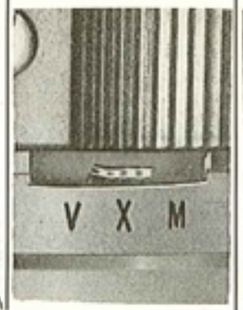




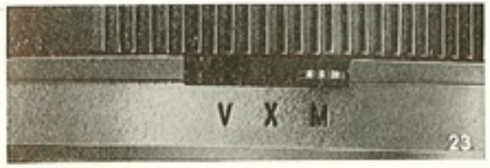


FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY

1. Mount the flash-gun on the accessory shoe and connect the cord to the FLASH-CONNECTOR. When you use the RICOH BC-605D flash unit, you need not use connecting cord since the Ricoh 35L is equipped with the direct flash contact on the accessory shoe.
2. Set the "M X" SYNCHRONIZATION LEVER at "X" when you use the electronic flash unit and set at "M" with the flash unit. (23)
3. Correct shutter speed must be selected in combination of the flash bulb used and synchronization lever setting as shown by the table. (25)
4. Focus the subject and measure the distance by the distance scale. (24)
5. Read the instructions of the flash bulb you use and obtain its Guide Number corresponding with the film speed and the shutter speed you are using.
6. Divide the guide number by the distance scale figure. Thus obtained number is the correct aperture. Set this aperture on the camera. Advance the film and release the shutter.

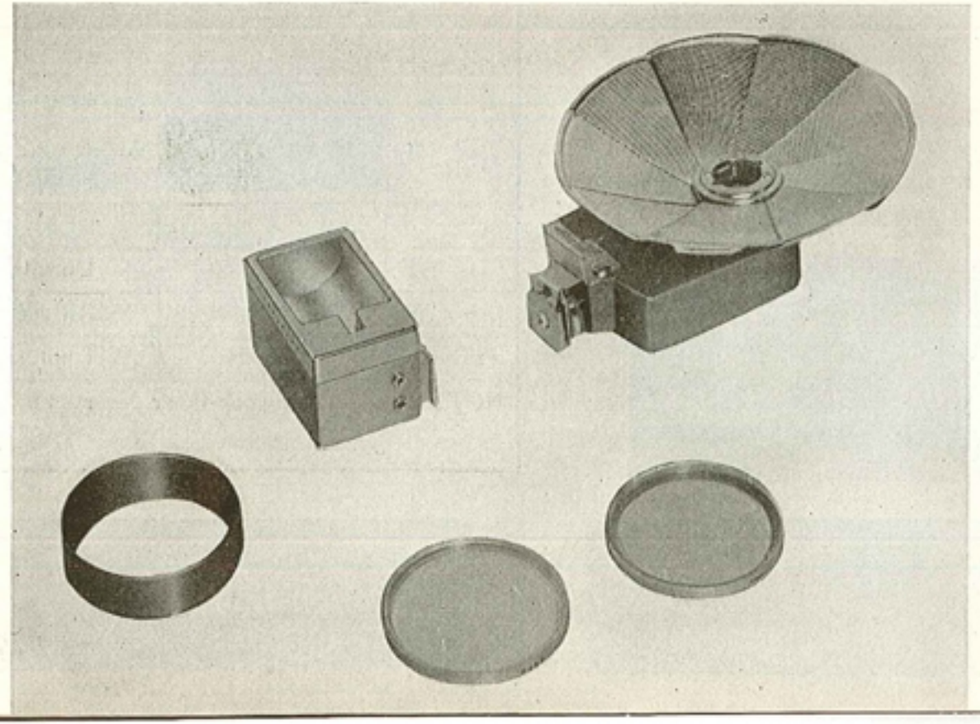
BULB \ SETTING		
	X	M
Class F	B, 1 — 1/60	Unsuitable
Class M	B, 1 — 1/30	All speeds
STROBO	All speeds	Will not synch.

NOTE: When using self-timer (lever set at "V"), Synchronization is same as "X" setting.



ACCESSORIES

Use the accessories for the better use of your Ricoh 35 L



Ricoh Flash Units

Ricoh BC—605D Flash Unit
Suitable for any kind of flash bulb

Ricoh Lens Hood (Screw-in)

Excludes undesirable side-light from the camera lens.

Auxiliary Lens

Auxiliary Telphoto Wide Angle Lenses and Viewfinder

By simply attaching the RICOH AUXILIARY LENSES to your RICOH 35 L, you can enjoy the striking effects of telephoto and wide angle photography.

Ricoh Filters

Ricoh Filters are indispensable to good pictures.

Y2 Filter

Absorbs ultraviolet and some blue rays and darkens a blue sky to set off white clouds.

UV Filter

Absorbs ultraviolet rays. Landscape appears clear in the print taken on a hazy day. Can be used for protection against of the lens moisture, dust and accidental scratches.

Skylight Filter

Absorbs ultraviolet rays, without changing color balance. Renders clear distant landscape pictures and adds warmth to color pictures taken in the open shade or on overcast days.

MAINTENANCE

Camera is a precision machine which requires careful usage and maintenance.

1. Always keep the lens clean.
   Brush lightly with a lens brush and wipe fingerprints or dirts off with soft chamois, cotton or gauze. If possible, apply alcohol.
2. When you have used the camera by the seaside or in wet weather, never fail to clean the camera thoroughly before you replace it in the case.
3. Whenever you do not take photograph, place lens cap over the lens part to protect the lens.
5. Never leave the camera by any magnetic equipment.
6. Keep a note of the camera body and lens serial numbers.

RICOH'S
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